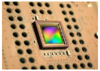
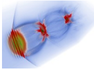
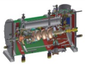

High Precision Spin Manipulation at COSY

Sebastian Mey
Hamburg, February 26, 2015

Forschungszentrum Jülich

Content

Spin Motion in a Storage Ring

Thomas-BMT Equation: $\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{S}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \vec{S} \times \vec{\Omega}$

$$\vec{\Omega} = \frac{q}{m}\left((1+\gamma G)\vec{B}_\perp + (1+G)\vec{B}_\| - \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1} + \gamma G\right)\vec{\beta} \times \frac{\vec{E}}{c}\right)$$

Free Precession

Thomas-BMT Equation: $\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{S}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \vec{S} \times \vec{\Omega}$

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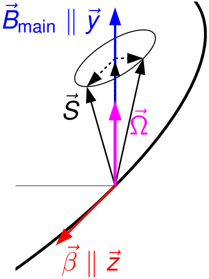
- ideal ring: only main bending dipoles
- additional spin precession per turn due to anomalous magnetic moment G
- spin tune $\nu_S = \gamma G$ is relative number of precessions per turn

! vertical polarization component S_y is constant



Driven Oscillation

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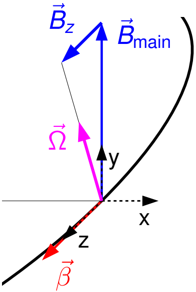
- additional perturbation field leads to tilt of precession axis
- oscillating RF field in phase with spin precession will lead to accumulation of spin kicks

$\Rightarrow$ rotation of $\vec{S}$ in vertical plane

$\Rightarrow$ oscillation of S_y

- resonant at all side bands $f_S = |n + \nu_s| f_{\text{rev}};\ \ n \in \mathbb{Z}$
- resonance strength is defined as vertical spin rotation per revolution



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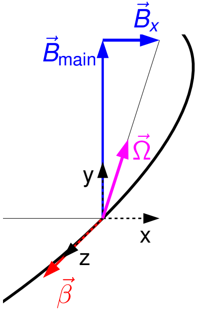

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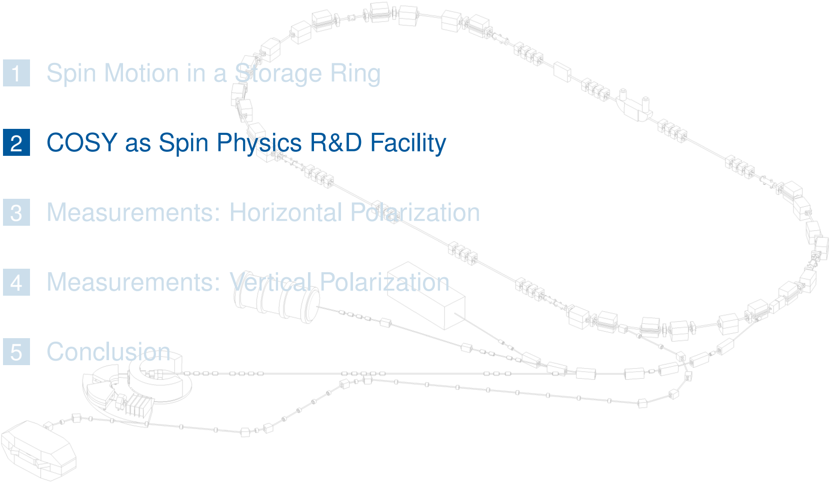
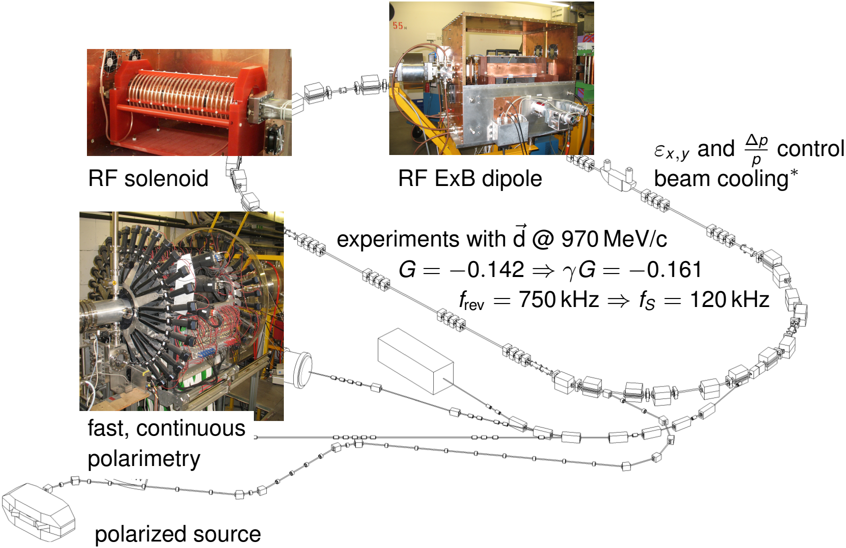


COSY as Spin Physics R&D Facility



[* → talk by V. Kamerdzhiev]

Content

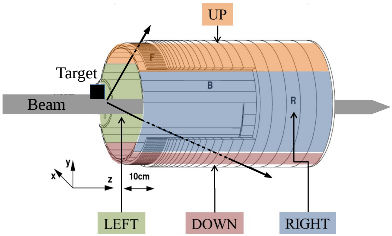
Fast Polarimetry

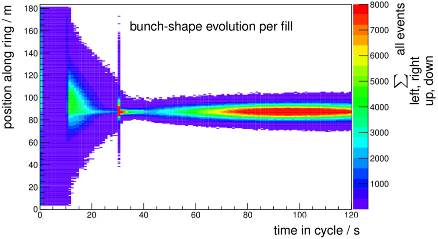
- beam polarization ⇔ average over all particles' spins
- massive carbon target as defining aperture, use slow extraction

⇒ asymmetries in $^{12}\mathrm{C}(\vec{\mathrm{d}},\mathrm{d})$:

$$P_y \propto \epsilon_{\mathrm{lr}} = \frac{N_{\mathrm{left}} - N_{\mathrm{right}}}{N_{\mathrm{left}} + N_{\mathrm{right}}}; \quad P_x \propto \epsilon_{\mathrm{ud}} = \frac{N_{\mathrm{up}} - N_{\mathrm{down}}}{N_{\mathrm{up}} + N_{\mathrm{down}}}$$

- since 2012: high resolution timestamping for every event*





[* Z. BAGDASARIAN et al., Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 17, 052803 (2014)]

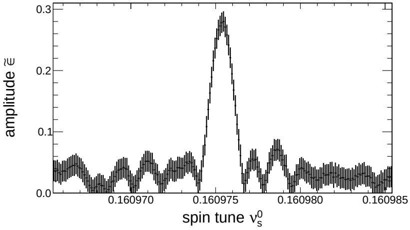
JÜLICH FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM
HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION

Horizontal Polarization Measurement

- use RF flipper to rotate polarization in horizontal plane
- accumulate data in time bins
- time stamping $\Rightarrow$ determination of up-down-asymmetry signal in every bin:

$$P_x(t) \propto \tilde{\epsilon}\ \sin(2\pi\nu_s f_{\text{rev}} t + \phi)$$

- amplitude $\tilde{\epsilon}$ corresponds to horizontal polarization



[D. Eversmann, JEDI Collaboration]

Spin Tune Evolution

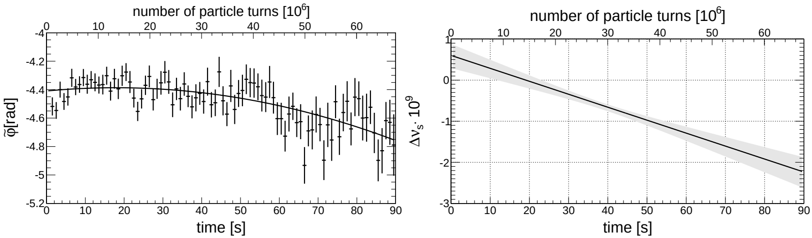
- fix determined spin tune to all other macroscopic bins
- observe phase evolution $\tilde{\phi}(t)$ over whole cycle

$\Rightarrow$ correlation of data from all time bins

- total spin tune change over time given by derivative of phase $\tilde{\phi}$

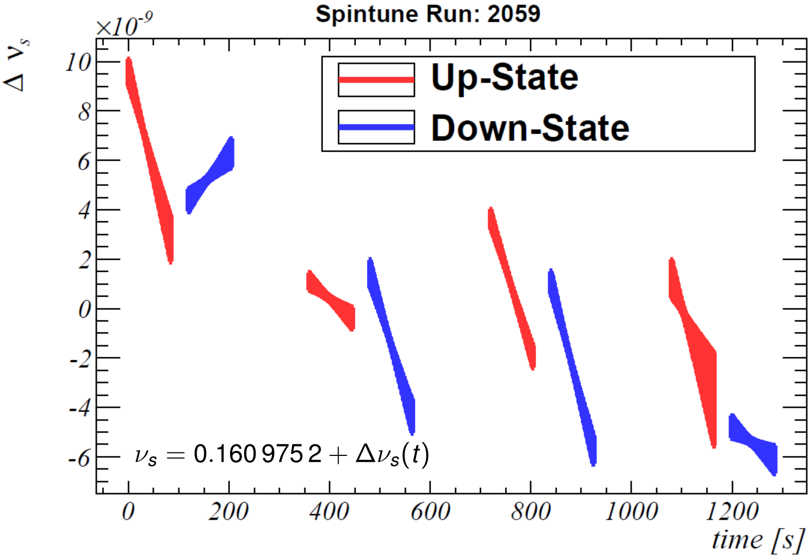
$$\nu_s(t) = \nu_s + \frac{1}{2\pi f_{\text{rev}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{\phi}}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0.1609752 + \Delta\nu_s(t)$$

- spin tune average over $\approx 100\,\text{s}$ cycle determined to 10^{-9} (!)



[D. Eversmann, JEDI Collaboration]

Long Time Stability

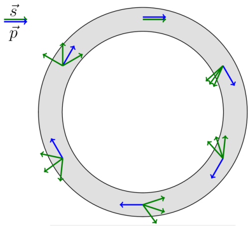


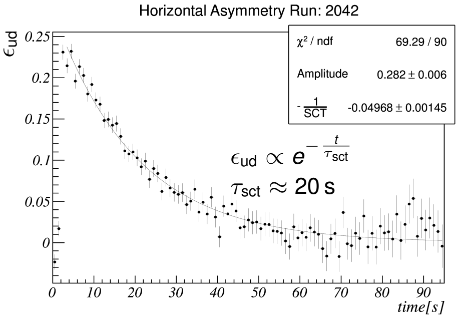
[D. Eversmann, JEDI Collaboration]

Amplitude Evolution $\Leftrightarrow$ Spin Coherence Time

- spin precession frequency $f_s \approx \gamma G \cdot f_{\text{rev}}$
- averaging over particles' spins $\Rightarrow$ use bunching to fix f_{rev} for all particles
- energy spread $\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma}$ $\Rightarrow$ spin tune spread

$\Rightarrow$ use beam cooling to minimize





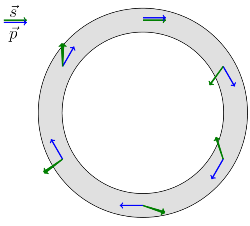
[D. Eversmann, JEDI Collaboration]

Canceling 2nd Order Effects with Sextupoles

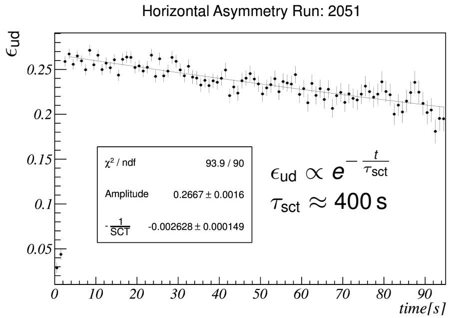
- consider path lengthening effects

$$\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta L}{L} \propto (\langle x\rangle^2, \langle y\rangle^2, \delta^2)$$

- three independent families of COSY sextupoles at locations with large β_x, β_y, D to compensate



[D. Eversmann, JEDI Collaboration]



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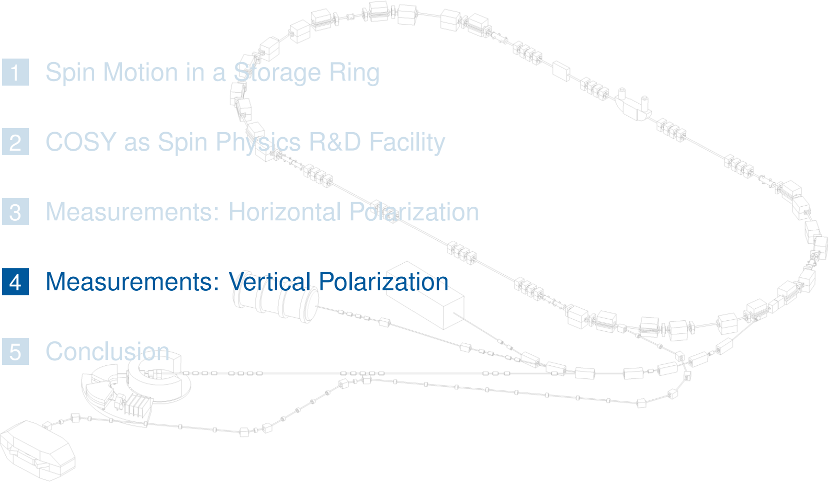
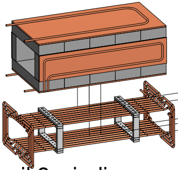


The RF ExB dipole in Wien Filter Configuration

RF B dipole

$\int \hat{B}_x \, dz = 0.175\,\mathrm{T\,mm}$

ferrite blocks



coil 8 windings

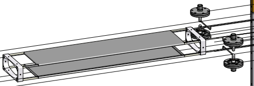
length 560 mm

RF E dipole

$\int \hat{E}_y \, dz = 24.1\,\mathrm{kV}$

foil electrodes

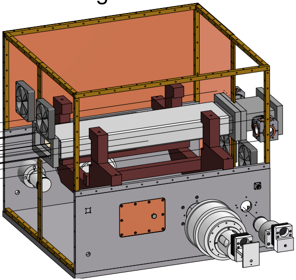
50 µm stainless steel

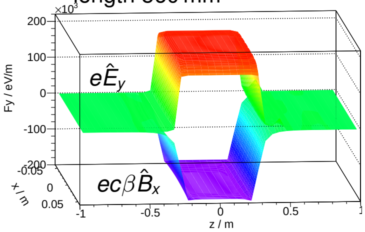


distance 54 mm

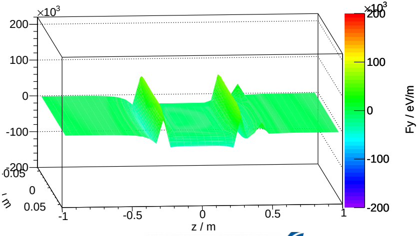
length 580 mm

shielding Box

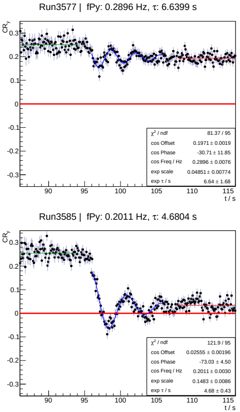


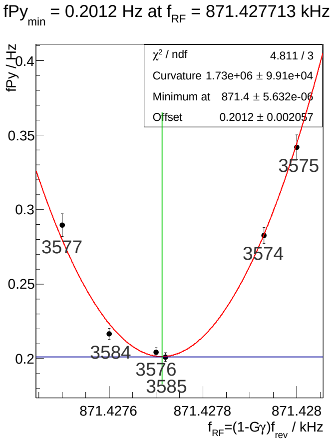


$$\int \hat{F}_y \, dz \longrightarrow \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$



Driven Polarization Oscillation

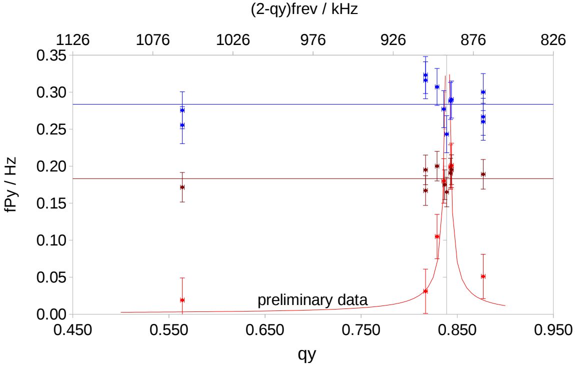




- total spin flip only on resonance $\Rightarrow$ average polarization $\rightarrow$ 0
- minimum of vertical polarization oscillation frequency f_{P_y}
- resonance strength is spin rotation per turn $\varepsilon = \frac{f_{P_y,\mathrm{min}}}{f_{\mathrm{rev}}}$

Determination of Lorentz Force Compensation

- RF Wien Filter at $f_S = (-1 + \nu_S) f_{rev} = 871.4277\,\mathrm{kHz}$
- scan of betatron tune q_y determines influence of beam oscillations
- RF solenoid: $f_{P_y} = \text{const.}$; RF Wien Filter: $f_{P_y} = \text{const.}$
- RF dipole: interference with driven coherent beam osc.



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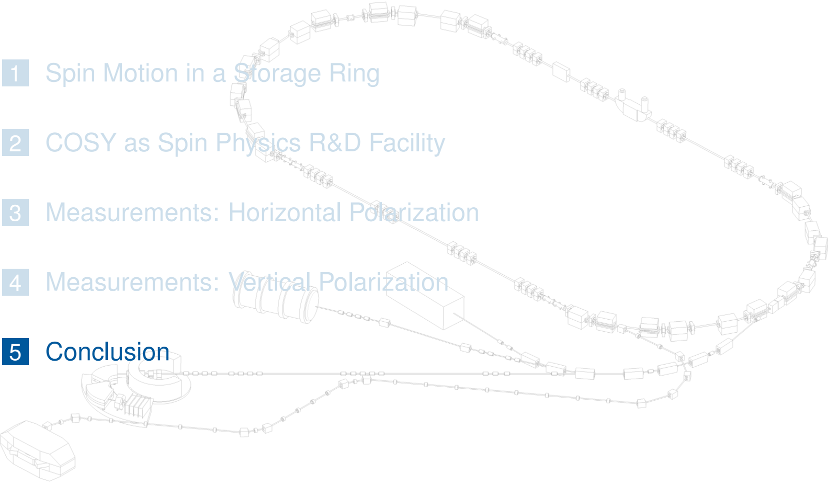


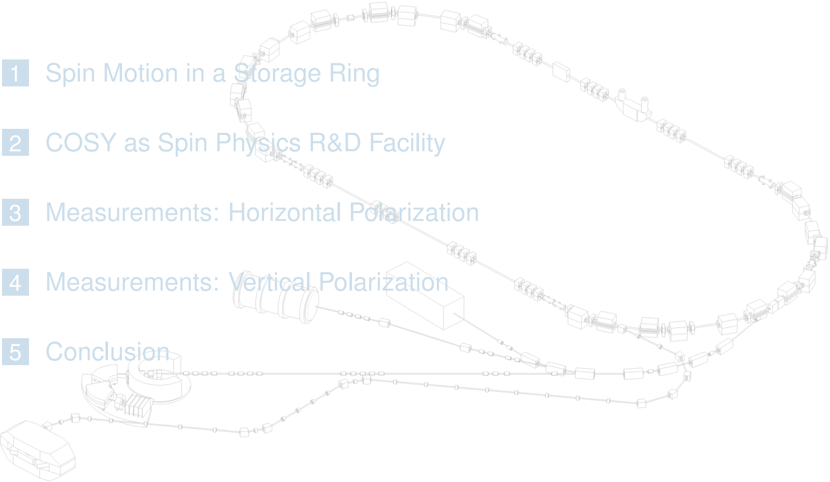
Conclusion

- JEDI-Collaboration: search for light hadrons' permanent EDM*
- accelerator $\stackrel{!}{=}$ experiment $\Rightarrow$ aim for ultimate precision
  "conventional" accelerator
- utilize polarization as diagnostic tool, examples:
  - horizontal polarization:
  - spin tune measurements as high precision tool established
  - observation time for horizontal polarization pushed towards 1000 s mark

  - vertical polarization:
  - precision spin manipulation with minimal beam disturbance
  - resonance strength determination by means of frequency measurement

[*talk by A. Lehrach]

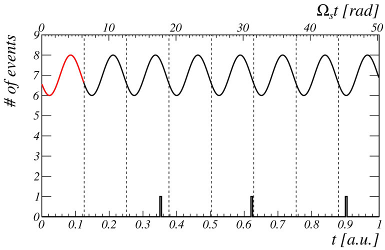
Content



Spin Tune per Time Bin

- use RF flipper to rotate polarization in horizontal plane
- detector signal: $N_{\text{up, down}}(t) \propto 1 \pm \sin(2\pi f_S t + \phi)$
- $f_S \approx \gamma G \cdot f_{\text{rev}} = 120\,\text{kHz}$, but event rate only $\approx 5\,\text{kHz}$

$\Rightarrow$ detector event only every 25th oscillation period



[J. Pretz, JEDI Collaboration]

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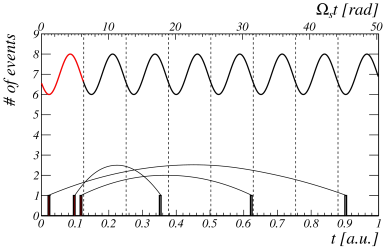
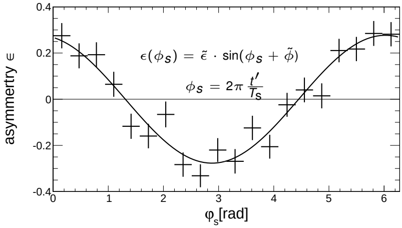
- time stamps $t \Rightarrow$ map all events of macroscopic bin into one assumed oscillation period $T_s \;\Leftrightarrow\; t' = \mod(t, T_s)$



[J. Pretz, JEDI Collaboration]

Spin Tune per Time Bin, cont.

1. timestamps $t \Rightarrow$ map all events of macroscopic bin into one assumed oscillation period $T_s \Leftrightarrow t' = \mod(t, T_s)$
2. calculate asymmetries in one time period and fit oscillation
3. extract amplitude $\tilde{\epsilon} \propto$ polarization from fit



[D. Eversmann, JEDI Collaboration]

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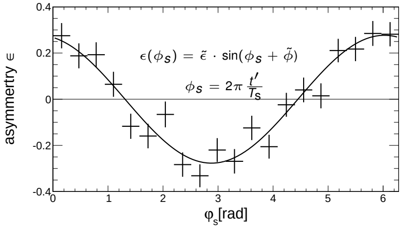
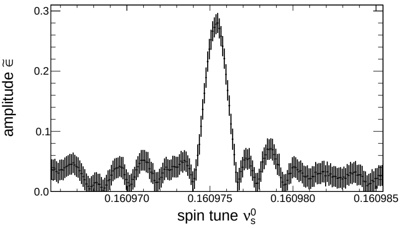
2. calculate asymmetries in one time period and fit oscillation
3. extract amplitude $\tilde{\epsilon} \propto$ polarization from fit
4. vary value of T_s, repeat
5. best spin tune manifests as maximum in spectrum of $\nu_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s f_{rev}}$





[D. Eversmann, JEDI Collaboration]